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17. 5 Apr 78

J A P A N

C 1

SAUDI PLANNING MINISTER SEEKS INCREASED AID FROM JAPAN

060412Z Tokyo KYODO in English 0028 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (KYODO)--Saudi Arabian Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazir met with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Tuesday and sought Japan's stepped-up aid to a joint project for construction of a methanol plant in his country.

Nazir, in Japan to attend a Japan-Saudi economic committee meeting, made the request during a courtesy call on Fukuda at his official residence, officials said. During the 30-minute talks, Fukuda promised Japan would do its best in response to the request and expressed hope to promote friendship with Saudi Arabia. Fukuda and Nazir also discussed the current international monetary uncertainty, resulting from wild currency fluctuations on foreign-exchange markets. Nazir said the problem, which also disturbed his government, resulted in part from mass U.S. purchases of crude oil from the Middle East.

BANGLADESH'S RAHMAN TO BEGIN STATE VISIT STARTING 5 APRIL

06040129Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Apr (KYODO)--Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman will arrive here Wednesday for a five-day state visit during which he will be received in audience by the emperor and hold two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. He will be accompanied by his wife, the begum, and a 10-member official suite, including Presidential Adviser for Foreign Affairs Mohammad Shamsul Huq and Foreign Secretary Tabarak Hussain, plus seven other officials and 10 journalists. It is the first visit to Japan by a Bangladesh leader since 1973 when then Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman visited Japan.

The Bangladesh president will be met at Tokyo International Airport by Chief of Protocol Nobuyuki Nakashima and Bangladesh Ambassador to Japan Mustafa Kamal. An official welcoming ceremony will be held Thursday morning at the state guesthouse in downtown Tokyo, where Rahman and his wife will stay while in Tokyo. Rahman and his party will visit historical sites and industrial facilities in Kyoto and Wakayama Prefecture Saturday and Sunday before leaving for home from Osaka Sunday afternoon.

The first round of talks with Fukuda will be held at the guesthouse Thursday afternoon following Rahman's audience with the emperor in the morning at the Imperial Palace. The second round is scheduled for Friday afternoon at the prime minister's official residence. Foreign Ministry officials said that the two leaders would exchange views on international affairs, including the situation in southwest Asia, north-south economic disparity problems, and bilateral issues. The discussions on bilateral matters will center on ways to promote closer economic cooperation, the officials said. Since Japan recognized Bangladesh in 1972, the officials said that friendly relations between the two countries have shown smooth progress centering on Japan's economic and technical assistance. Bangladesh, however, needs further economic assistance from Japan, both on private and governmental levels, for its development, they said.

Japanese economic assistance to Bangladesh has so far totaled yen 73,400 million in yen credits, yen 9,500 million in food aid and yen 11,300 million in other grants-in-aid. A total of 271 Bangladesh trainees have visited Japan for technical training while 36 Japanese experts have been sent to assist in technical training in that country.

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C 2

JAPAN

3 Apr 78 said that the Japanese Government would convey to Rahman its appreciation for the government's cooperation when a Japan Air Lines plane hijacked by a group of Bangladesh Army radicals landed at the Dacca airport last September.

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER FRASER TO VISIT 19-22 APRIL

000000Z Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (KYODO)--The Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday that Australian Prime Minister John Malcolm Fraser would visit Japan 19-22 April for talks with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Fraser, who will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrew S. Peacock, will confer with Fukuda later--on 20 and 21 April--to exchange views on various topics, including international economic and trade affairs and south-north issues. The visit was arranged at a request of the Australian Government.

The two prime ministers are reportedly unlikely to take up bilateral trade issues, such as Japan's import of Australian beef and minerals. Informed sources, however, said the Australians intend to coordinate opinions with Japanese Government leaders on economic cooperation and expansion of trade between the two countries prior to the forthcoming Japan-U.S. Summit talks between Fukuda and President Jimmy Carter scheduled for May.

U.S. DIEMIAN, DPRK ENVOY MEET IN PEKING ON BILATERAL ISSUES

000000Z Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Apr (KYODO)--Chuji Kuno, a Liberal-Democratic Party Diet member currently visiting Peking, called on North Korean Ambassador Chon Myong-su at the North Korean Embassy here Tuesday and discussed various problems for about an hour. During the meeting, Kuno expressed the hope that North Korea make efforts for holding talks in either Pyongyang or Tokyo at an early date to settle bilateral problems concerned with trade and fishery. The North Korean envoy promised to relay Kuno's wish to his government.

Kuno and Chon also discussed peaceful unification of Korea. Kuno expressed the hope that dialogue between North and South Korea will be resumed for peaceful unification. The North Korean ambassador, however, is said to have told Kuno that resumption of a dialogue is extremely difficult under the present situation.

DFAA: PUBLICATION OF '15 MAY MEMORANDA' SUMMARY DELAYED

000000Z Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 2 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 2 OW

[Text] Tokyo--Facilities Department Director Takashima of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) met reporters on 31 March in connection with the question of publishing the so-called "15 May memoranda of agreement" that stipulate terms of use of U.S. military bases on Okinawa. He said although a summary of the memoranda had been scheduled to be made public sometime before 31 March, its publication was rescheduled to sometime in mid-April because consultations are still underway between U.S. forces in Japan, the Foreign Ministry and the DFAA. He also said the memoranda could be revised if the local people so desired. However he added that the memoranda could not be revised to ban training or use of weapons.

The government said the "14 May memoranda of agreement" consists of "agreements between the governments of Japan and the United States and therefore, the full text cannot be made public." However Foreign Minister Sonoda said: "The government will strive to make public portions of the memoranda that are intimately related to the people's livelihood." On this basis DFAA Director General Watari, testifying before the House of Councillors budget committee on 16 March, promised to "publish a summary of the memoranda sometime in March."

The DFAA, which is charged with preparing the summary, has prepared one dealing with a total of 28 bases--22 major U.S. military bases on Okinawa, including Camp Schwab, Camp Hansen and Kadena Airbase and 6 on the mainland, including Yokota and Iwakuni. According to a government source, regarding terms for use of major U.S. military bases on Okinawa, the DFAA--prepared summary is almost identical to the memoranda text. Consequently, he added, it appears that not only the U.S. side, but also some quarters within the Japanese Government, do not approve of that part.

BRIEFS

EXHIBIT IN PEKING--Peking, 31 Mar--A mission of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) has concluded an agreement with the China Council for Promotion of International Trade on Japan's participation in the Peking foreign agricultural machinery exhibition to be held in Peking between 20 October and 3 November. The exhibition is to be participated in by 11 other foreign countries, including Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and France. It will be the biggest international commodities exhibition to be held in China since the overthrow of the gang of four. Members of the JETRO mission said that some 70 Japanese firms, including major agricultural machinery makers, are expected to take part. Many items, including bulldozers and rice-planting equipment, are expected to be exhibited by them, they said. Of the 12 foreign participants, Japan will be the major exhibitor. The exhibition will be held at the Peking municipal national agricultural exhibition hall and an area covering 5,400 square meters will be set aside for Japan. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW]

MARCH GOLD, CURRENCY RESERVES--Tokyo, 3 Apr--Japan's snowballing gold and foreign exchange reserves increased by a record 5,021 billion dollars in March to another all-time high of 29,208 billion dollars at the end of the month, the Finance Ministry announced 3 April. Most of the massive increase resulted from the Bank of Japan's support buying of the U.S. currency on the foreign exchange market aimed at keeping the yen from appreciating too sharply. The previous record monthly gain of 4,587 billion dollars came in August 1971 when a barrage of "hot money" flowed in amid global monetary unrest triggered by U.S. suspension of the dollar's convertibility into gold. It was the 10th straight month that the official reserves had increased. The March rise brought the gain in the year's first 3 months to a whopping 6,360 billion dollars. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

LOAN TO TANZANIA--Tokyo, 3 Apr--Japan and Tanzania on 3 April exchanged notes in Dar es Salaam for Japanese extension of a 3,748 million yen loan to help Tanzania expand communication and transportation facilities, the Foreign Ministry announced the same day. The notes were exchanged between Ryo Iwasa, Japanese charge d'affaires to Tanzania, and E.A.K. Muwanjisi, acting principal secretary for the Ministry of Finance and Planning of Tanzania. The yen loan will be repaid over a period of 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years and its interest rate is 3 percent per annum. This was Japan's second loan to Tanzania, following a 2,016 million yen loan in 1966. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION--Mitsuhiro Kaneko, member of the Standing Presidium and deputy chief of the JCP Secretariat, and Tsuyoshi Doki, director of the JCP International Affairs Department, met at JCP headquarters on 29 March with a visiting four-member delegation of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia [SAWPY] led by Marjan Rozic, secretary of the Federal Assembly. Yugoslav Ambassador to Japan accompanied the delegation. At the meeting, Kaneko spoke on Japan's political and economic situation and the JCP's activities, while Rozic explained the building of socialism in Yugoslavia and the SAWPY's activities. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere. [Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 30 Mar 78 p 2 OW]

COOPERATION IN SAUDI PROJECTS--Tokyo, 3 Apr--Japan and Saudi Arabia agreed 3 April to push ahead with a multimillion-dollar project to build a large petrochemical complex at Al-Jubayl in eastern Saudi Arabia. The agreement came when Japanese and Saudi ministers met at the Foreign Ministry to discuss closer economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Foreign Ministry officials said delegates from both governments would prepare reports in June and begin talks later on establishing a joint firm to undertake the project. The ministers also agreed on Japanese technical cooperation in Saudi Arabia's desalination project. The 1-day meeting at the Foreign Ministry was the second session of the Japan-Saudi Arabia joint committee, set up in 1975 by the two governments. Minister of Planning Shaykh Hisham Muhyi al-Din Nazir led the Saudi delegation. Japanese participants included Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto. The ministers agreed to hold the next session in Riyadh at a date to be fixed later, Foreign Ministry officials said. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

STEEL PRODUCTS FOR SRV--Tokyo, 3 Apr--Vietnam has ordered some 40,000 tons of small and flat bar steel and about 11,000 tons of section steel from Japanese electric furnace steel mills, industry sources said 3 April. The steel products will be delivered in the first half of fiscal 1978, which began this month, to meet the growing demand for reconstruction projects. The order followed a contract Vietnam placed with major Japanese steelmakers for a supply of about 140,000 tons of carbon steel, also for delivery in the April-September period. Because of foreign exchange shortages, Vietnam is seeking bank loans to finance further purchases of steel products, the sources said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

CANADIAN FISH QUOTA--Tokyo, 3 Apr--Canada has allocated Japan a fish quota of 19,830 tons within its 200-mile waters in the Atlantic this year, the Fishery Agency said on 3 April. The amount, representing a cut from last year's 21,330 tons, was decided following the initialling of an agreement between the two countries in Ottawa on 1 April. The 2-year agreement, to be formally signed soon, will be extended automatically thereafter unless objections are raised by either country, the agency said. Japan's quota within Canada's Pacific waters will be decided following Japan-Canada-U.S. fishery negotiations which will begin 4 April. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

11. 3 Apr 78

N O R T H K O R E A

D 1

FINANCIAL AID TO ROK WEAPONS INDUSTRY PART OF 'REINVASION POLICY'

Transmitted by Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 4 Apr 78 SK

[HONGKONG JINP'UN 5 April commentary: "A Vicious Act Supporting the South Korean Puppet Clique in its War Preparations"]

[78.4] The Mitsubishi heavy industry and Sumimoto heavy machinery companies--Japanese monopolistic enterprises and war industry companies--are reportedly exporting highly sophisticated machine tools to the Tongil industrial company which is producing M-16 automatic rifles for South Korea's use. This is a dangerous act abetting the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in war and division.

The Tongil industrial company in South Korea is an enterprise of the Unification Church--a notorious anti-communist element with Mun Son-myong, a lackey of the traitor Pak Chong-hui, as its high priest. This church is a terrorist organization created by the South Korean puppet clique for anticommunist purposes and is directly controlled by the clique's Central Intelligence Agency. The church's vicious nature has been further revealed by the fact that, as an agent of the traitor Pak Chong-hui, it has offered enormous funds for the production of a film called "Inchon" which is an anticommunist film defaming and slandering our republic.

Furthermore, since the report that the Tongil industrial company was importing from Japanese monopolistic enterprises highly sophisticated machine tools needed for the production of weapons, the vicious nature of the Unification Church as the direct executor of the frenzied war preparation maneuver by the puppet clique has been completely revealed.

The priestly robe worn by the Unification Church is designed to camouflage its nature as a death merchant. The Unification Church has been hired by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for its policies of war and division.

That the Mitsubishi heavy industry and the Sumimoto heavy machinery companies are supporting the Tongil industry company indicates a dark collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique. It also proves how actively the Japanese reactionaries have participated in the South Korean war industry so as to increase the latter's war capability and to trigger new war provocations.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the nation-selling, traitorous Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is dashing along the roads of division and war instead of peace and reunification. The puppet clique, while receiving various kinds of lethal weapons from the U.S. imperialists for modernizing its armed forces, is becoming more frantic in developing, with the imperialists' support, its own weapons industry.

The so-called Changwon industrial complex is the puppet clique's war industry base. The Tongil industrial company has openly entered into this complex, has established plants and has begun full-scale production of weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries, at the U.S. imperialists' request, are stretching their dark hands deeply into the puppet clique's war industry in order to increase aid to South Korea in light of the talk of the U.S. groundtroop's withdrawal and to further their own ambition of reinvading South Korea.

more than 50 Japanese enterprises, including such Japanese defense industry-related ones as Mitsubishi heavy industry, Ishikawajima-Harima heavy industry, Nippon electricity and Kasei heavy industry, and the Toshiba and Nihonseiko companies, have invested heavily in the Chongwon industrial complex under the pretext of technical cooperation and joint ventures, and have been participating in weapons production.

The Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers, which increase the war potential of the South Korean puppet clique, stem from the U.S. imperialists' line of division and war in Korea and Japan's policy of reinvasion of South Korea. Although the U.S. imperialists are raving about peace in Korea and troop withdrawal, they are trying to occupy South Korea as their permanent colony and military base for aggression. For this purpose, they are attempting to maintain the forced occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and to perpetuate "two Koreas." Japanese reactionaries, taking advantage of this policy, are accelerating the reinvasion into South Korea. They are strongly opposing the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea, strengthening collusion with the puppet clique and providing military and economic support to incite war and division. Their providing of sophisticated machine tools to the Tongil industrial corporation is a part of such maneuvers.

As is known, through the U.S.-Korea joint military exercise, Japanese reactionaries actually participated in preparatory maneuvers to provoke a war of aggression against the DPRK. As the world knows this military exercise was staged with Japan as a launching point, a logistics and relay base. In fact, the U.S.-Korea joint military exercise was an exercise carried out ahead by the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppet clique. The Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers to help the South Korean puppet clique foster the military industry, strengthen military collusion with them and reinvade South Korea aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula, threaten peace and constitute a grave factor obstructing our fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

But the Japanese reactionaries should clearly understand that all such sinister actions will never bring them good results. In the past, the Japanese militarists maneuvered to dominate all of Asia after occupying Korea, but were defeated in the end. Under the present circumstances, it would be helpful for the Japanese reactionaries to recall this painful fact. The Japanese reactionaries should relinquish the policy of hostility toward the Korean people and refrain from committing acts which obstruct Korea's reunification.

JOINT PAK-CHONG-HUI REACTS TO ANNIVERSARY OF ROK RESERVE FORCES

OWP44 132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1604 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

Pyongyang, 4 Apr (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique let warplanes fly and have units of "reserve forces" in "shooting contests," "competitions in combat technique" and "parades through streets" on 1 April and, against this background, they held in Seoul and other South Korean cities criminal "government"-sponsored functions called "ceremonies marking the founding anniversary of the Homeland Defence Reserve Forces," "parades through streets."

A representative of MINJU CHOSON today says:

The big-scale "government"-sponsored functions at which the puppets fanned up war hysteria were intended to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people and prevent their patriotic advance, by creating an atmosphere of terror and war, entering spring, the season of struggle.

By so doing, they hope to create a "favourable condition" for the forthcoming "elections" and realize their desire for long-term office at any cost. Such frantic din of the puppets to find a way out in fascism and war will hasten their own doom.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should stop the reckless war row and step down from "power" as the South Korean people demand.

Those who persist in the manoeuvres of war, ignoring the warnings of the people at home and abroad, will face a judgement by history.

HUNGARY'S 33D LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Yi Chong-ok Greets Counterpart

SK050407Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

He extended warm felicitations and greetings to the latter on the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the national day of the Hungarian people, and expressed the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries would continue to make a favourable development in the future. He wished the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers new success in his work.

Leaders Attend Envoy's Banquet

SK050406Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--Szabo Ferenc, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country, arranged a banquet on the evening of 4 April at the Onghyu Hall on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade So Chol, Comrade Ho Tam and personages concerned Kim Kwan-sop, Kim Kyong-yon, Kim Pong-chu, Kim Pong-yul, Chong Song-nam, Kim Yong-sun and Kim Hyong-yul. Diplomatic envoys of different countries to our country were also invited.

Szabo Ferenc spoke first. Then Comrade Ho Tam spoke.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Hungarian peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial Article

OWO41555Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Apr (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate articles to the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

NODONG SINMUN in an editorial article says that her liberation from the Hitler fascist yoke was an event of great significance in the history of her people.

After liberation the Hungarian people have achieved many successes in the fields of industry, agriculture, science, education and culture, frustrating the subversive activities of the enemies within and without, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

Hungary has turned into a socialist country with a developed industry and agriculture by carrying out several five-year plans, the article emphasizes.

The Korean people, it declares, heartily rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes registered by the Hungarian people in their socialist construction.

The Korean and Hungarian peoples are class brothers struggling to attain a common goal and ideal and they support and closely cooperate with each other, after establishing fraternal relations of friendship in the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism against imperialism.

The Hungarian people fully support and encourage the just struggle of our people for forcing all the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country independently, in a peaceful way, without any foreign interference.

The article expresses the belief that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Hungarian peoples will be further strengthened and developed in the future in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism against imperialism.

INDUSTRIES OVERFULFILL FIRST QUARTERLY PLANS

OWO41613Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Apr (KCNA)--The working people of our country are effecting a new upsurge and innovation on all fronts of socialist construction in their allout drive to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan.

The new long-term plan envisages making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace in a comprehensive manner and increasing production over twice as much as at present in many fields of the national economy.

Encouraged by the bright blueprint for socialist and communist construction unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the workers and all other working people of our country are successfully carrying out the monthly and quarterly assignments of the first year of the new long-term plan by increasing the chollima speed still more.

The overfulfillment of the first quarterly plans, set far higher than those for the corresponding period last week, was reported from the mining industry commission, the Ministry of Power Industry, the Ministry of Metal Industry, the Ministry of Machine Industry, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Building Materials Industry, the Ministry of Fisheries, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation and other commissions and ministries.

In the first three months of the year, the coal and ore mines and factories under the Mining Industry Commission increased the output by between 20 and 95 per cent over the corresponding period last year on all indices and many industrial establishments of the metal and machine industries jerked up the production 1.5 to 2 times that in the same period last year.

A new record since the founding of the DPRK has been chalked up in the fulfillment of the plans from the first days of the year to overshoot the first quarterly plan in all the domains of the national economy including the basic industrial branches. This proud success once again demonstrates the great potential to our chuche-based industry which makes a continued advance and leaps forward and the heroic stamina of our people.

Our heroic working class is now racing ahead like the wind toward a higher eminence of socialism, by adding the speed campaign to the chollima movement, under the wise leadership of the great leader. It increased the average annual growth rate of industrial production 12.8 per cent in the decade-long period from 1961 to 1970 when the socialist industrialisation was completed and 16.3 per cent in the ensuing 6-year plan period.

Last year they turned out in five days the same amount of industrial products as were produced in the whole year of pre-liberation 1944.

BRIEFS

RETURNEES FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 3 Apr--The 180th batch of Korean citizens returning to the socialist homeland from Japan along the sea route of repatriation opened by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived in Chongjin on 2 April by the repatriation ship Mangyongbong. Put up with due respect on the wharf was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. The returnees were warmly met by Han Pyong-hwa, Kim Hyong-sam and other personages concerned and a large number of working people and students in Chongjin. The returnees reverentially placed a basket of flowers before a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the city and heartily wished him good health and a long life. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 3 Apr 78 SK]

CHONGNYON GROUP'S DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, 5 Apr--The delegation of functionaries of the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by its director Yun Chae-su left Pyongyang on 4 April by plane after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK]

JAPANESE SHIP'S LETTER--Pyongyang, 5 Apr--A ceremony for conveying a letter of the crew of the Japanese ship Kowa-Maru and a gift presented in joint name by the members of the "Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" of the White Line Stock Company, Japan, and the crew of the Kowa-Maru of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held in Hamhung on 3 April. Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Kim Hyong-chong and other personages concerned were present at the ceremony. Master Hiroyoshi Asano and the crew of the Japanese ship Kowa-Maru were also present. The letter of the crew of the Japanese ship Kowa-Maru and the gift presented in joint name by the members of the "Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" of the White Line Stock Company, Japan, and the crew of the Kowa-Maru to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were conveyed at the ceremony. The master of the Japanese ship Kowa-Maru said that he regarded it as the greatest happiness and glory to present a gift to his excellency great leader Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his 66th birthday. Kim Hyong-chong expressed deep thanks to them for their letter and gift to the great leader. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK]

REACTION TO REPORTED U.S. BLUE HOUSE BUGGING CONTINUES

Call for Porter Testimony Possible

SK050115Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0112 GMT 4 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, 4 Apr (HAPTONG)--The ruling camp is considering calling the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee into session to deal with the reported U.S. wire-tapping of President Pak Chong-hui's executive mansion.

A highly placed ruling party source said today that it would clearly constitute an infringement on the sovereignty of this republic if the reports on the wiretapping were true. Describing the reported Blue House bugging as something "we cannot overlook," the source said that the National Assembly should take its own initiative to work out counter-measures.

Drawing attention to the recent U.S. congressional demand for former Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Tong-cho's testimony on the alleged Korean payoff scandal in Washington, the ruling camp source said that the House Foreign Affairs Committee should set up a special probe body, if necessary, to hear testimony from former U.S. Ambassador to Korea William Porter and U.S. intelligence officials who took part in the reported electronic eavesdropping.

Foreign Ministry Official: Issue 'Closed'

SK050120Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0114 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] Seoul, 5 Apr (HAPTONG)--The South Korean Government appears to have decided against further making an issue of the reported U.S. wiretapping of president Pak Chong-hui's executive mansion.

A Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday that it is no longer desirable to raise the issue any further as responsible U.S. Government officials denied the reported electronic eavesdropping of the Korean presidential residence. The Foreign Ministry official also said that the former U.S. envoy's reported remarks were not sufficient enough to confirm the planting of a listening device in the executive mansion.

An informed source said that a thorough-going probe will be conducted to determine the authenticity of the reported wiretapping. But it is not expected to emerge as a pending diplomatic issue between the two countries, the source added.

Meanwhile, Pak Sang-yong, director of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau, said that the case of the reported Blue House wiretapping would be considered closed as the U.S. side explicitly denied such illegal eavesdropping operations. Director Pak made the statement shortly after Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin met with Thomas Stern, minister-counselor of the U.S. Embassy here, to protest the reported wiretapping.

NDP Requests House Committee Meeting

SK050240Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0235 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 5 Apr (HAPTONG)--Saying that the reported bugging by U.S. intelligence operatives of the South Korean presidential mansion in Seoul constitutes an encroachment on the sovereignty of the republic, the opposition camp today proposed to convene the House Foreign Affairs Committee to discuss the controversial wiretapping.

The proposal was made by floor leader Rep. Song Won-yong of the major opposition New Democratic Party when he met with ruling Democratic Republican Party floor leader Rep. Kim Yong-tae at the latter's office in the National Assembly.

Rep. Song asked his Republican Party counterpart to promptly call the foreign affairs panel into session to receive a report from the government on the matter and to jointly study counter-measures.

Rep. Kim reportedly showed flexibility on the opposition proposal by saying that the ruling camp will first consult with the government authorities concerned before making a final decision on it.

Rep. Song also requested that the House Finance Affairs Committee convene to interpellate the government on side effects of the value-added tax law that has been put into effect since mid-last year.

U.S. REPORTED TO HAVE PROPOSED TRIPARTITE TALKS ON KOREA

SK050820Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0812 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 5 Apr (HAPTONG)--It was the United States, not Yugoslavia, that first proposed a three-way parley on the Korean question involving the United States and South and North Korea, it was reported here today.

An informed diplomatic source here reportedly said today it was true that Yugoslav President Josip Tito relayed North Korean communist chieftain Kim Il-song's proposal for direct talks between Washington and Pyongyang during his summit meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter at the White House early last month. But U.S. President Carter reiterated the long-standing American position opposing any direct contact with North Korea without the participation of South Korea, the source said.

Reports about the proposed three-way parley seems to have stemmed from the U.S. stand which was renewed at the Carter-Tito summit talks, the source added.

The reported proposal does in no way mean any change in the U.S. policy toward Korea, the source said. Whether North Korea would accept the proposed three-way conference is also questionable, it said.

PUSAN DAILY NOTES CALL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF 'NUCLEAR STRENGTH'

SK050042Y Pusan KUKJE SINMUN in Korean 30 Mar 78 p 1 SK

[News item: "'Nuclear Development Urgent to Meet Northern Puppets' Provocation' Says National Unification Board"]

[Text] A call has surfaced, attracting our attention, urging South Korea to develop nuclear strength [haengnyok] by itself, despite U.S. policy against such development, in order to pressure North Korea to change its policy toward South Korea from armed provocation to peaceful coexistence.

This was advocated by the National Unification Board in material released 29 March, which noted that "under the present situation on the Korean Peninsula, the only condition for peace is coexistence based on an equilibrium of strength."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

0922Z Apr 78 KPL in English 0922 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

VIENTIANE, 5 Apr (KPL)--A protocol on the Soviet Union's help to Laos to make a technical and economic study to build the Nam Ngum high-voltage power grid from the Nam Ngum Dam at Vangvieng (Vientiane) was signed in Vientiane on 4 April. This is in fulfillment of the Lao-Soviet agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed in Moscow on 19 July, 1977.

Signatories were Moungthala Southammavong, representing the Machinery and Power Department of the Lao Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Viktor Kovsev, deputy economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Vientiane.

Representatives of the Lao and Soviet offices concerned were present at the signing ceremony. Moungthala Southammavong and Viktor Kovsev warmly welcomed the signing of the protocol.

KAYSONE PHOMVICHAN ISSUES 'INSTRUCTIONS' ON 1978 PRODUCTION

090114Z Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Apr 78 BK

Kaysone Phomvichan's "recent" instructions to ministers, heads of organizations at the ministerial level and chairmen of provincial administrative committees throughout the country]

[Text] The weather was unfavorable the past year. There was prolonged drought; there was little rain in many areas and it rained out of season. However, because party committees and all levels of administration concentrated on leading production and brought into full play the people's strength, damage caused by natural disasters was minimized and the harvest was not damaged, as was expected.

Thanks to our campaigns to build irrigation projects and combat drought throughout the country, in which thousands participated, our people managed to restore and repair old projects and build a number of new irrigation canals in just 1 year, draining water into an additional 30,000 hectares of ricefields. Many localities that encountered prolonged drought mobilized thousands of people to carry buckets of water to ricefields for the planting and transplanting of rice--an event unprecedented under the old regime.

Centralization of agricultural tasks such as the selection of strains, clearing of fields, application of fertilizer and planting of starchy crops and fruit trees has developed in many areas; and the collectivization of agricultural production in the forms of collective units, labor-exchange units and agricultural cooperatives is effectively taking on in all localities. Wherever tactful guidance is given and the lessons are properly and thoroughly learned, the usefulness of collectivization will be promoted. To ensure successful production in the 1978 season, irrigation construction projects are continuing over an extensive area.

In short, even though last year we succeeded only in partly minimizing the damage caused by natural disasters, this success shows that we have now started to free people from the elements and we are capable of mastering nature and taking the initiative in production and harvest. This is also a great political success. Passing through the campaign to collectivize and collectivize agriculture, the various party, administrative and economic organizations have been further consolidated. As a result, the state and the people, the state and peasants have been bound more closely together, and confidence in the party and state has been further heightened.

At the same time, we had many shortcomings. For example, in offering leadership and guidance, various branches have not yet accepted the agricultural and forestry task as their central duty, and all service branches have not effectively focused on their central duty. For example, such service branches should coordinate with each other to resolve problems concerning equipment and tools, encourage irrigation movements, provide food and draft animals or equipment for needy localities, carry out centralized agriculture, apply electric power in agricultural production and purchase agricultural products from farmers.

We have correctly regarded rice cultivation as our main task, but we have not clearly understood the important role of starchy and other grain crops; nor have we paid sufficient attention to animal husbandry and forestry work.

In order, based on the direction and objectives of the government's 1978 plan, the prime minister has issued the following instructions for launching emulation campaigns to mobilize the entire party, army and people to win achievements in the 1978 production campaign.

All branches at all levels must concentrate every effort on the agricultural production and forestry front to meet food supply requirements, resolve immediate difficulties and pave the way toward achieving future self sufficiency in food supplies. We must increase agricultural and forestry production so that certain goods can be exported and exchanged for goods that are needed for daily consumption or for equipment needed for agriculture and forestry.

In short, we must promote the people's progressive ways of making a living and, at the same time, study and strive to restore and organize production and redistribute work on an experimental basis in areas where conditions are appropriate. Through these emulation campaigns, we must positively consolidate the productive organizations of the masses, production groups, guerrillas and the local administration. In general, we must rebuild and carry out the agricultural and forestry task.

In order to successfully meet our goals, it is necessary for us to pay attention to the following tasks:

In rice cultivation, it is necessary to comprehensively review last year's production campaign and the current campaign to carry out dry season rice farming. Preparations must be promptly made for the cultivation season, while the planting of starchy crops and other grains must be carried out right away. In particular, there must be effective measures for planting the early rice crop. Attention must be paid to plowing and transplanting seedling rice on all available fields, restoring fallow land and reclaiming wasteland, selecting good paddy seeds, persuading the people to plant more high quality, productive rice, share draft animals and solve the farm tool shortage problem. In addition, efforts must be made to complete at an early date those irrigation projects which are now under construction to serve production.

People in all localities must be persuaded to plant as many starchy crops, grains and high quality trees as possible. Crops that should be planted include, for example, sweet potato, various types of peas, sesame, tobacco, coffee, cardamon, cotton and fruit trees.

Canton administrations and various mass organizations must meet with local people to review the past year's production situation and estimate the people's food requirements in each village or canton so as to map out a plan to expand production and solve various difficulties. In addition, each family, production unit, mass organization and cooperative must strive to produce food and solve the food shortage problem by itself while producing other agricultural products. These products will be used in support of live-stock-breeding or will be stored and sold later or used as food when there is a shortage.

In the animal husbandry field, the main point in livestock-breeding is to protect and develop the breeding of existing animals. In addition to the state and army, each family as well as each cooperative and mass organization must pay attention to protecting and expanding the breeding of draft cattle and horses. Attention must also be paid to protecting and caring for those cows giving birth to many calves. At the same time, attention must be paid to breeding chickens, ducks, goats, rabbits and fish. The number of fish must be preserved by fishing correctly. Shooting or poisoning of fish is prohibited. Proper attention must be paid to establishing regulations to prevent animal diseases.

State organizations must make preparations and widely publicize means to prevent domestic animals from contracting contagious diseases. Wherever contagious animal diseases are reported, local administrations must seek to eliminate them at once.

Concerning forestry, an additional specific instruction on the work of this sector will be issued later. However, in the meantime, various localities must draw up plans to preserve forests. The felling of trees and indiscriminate destruction of forests--particularly those in watershed areas--by burning is strictly forbidden.

Attention must be paid to guiding slash and burn tribesmen toward sedentary farming--planting appropriate types of crops in different seasons. When burning off their cultivated land, slash and burn tribesmen must prevent nearby forests from being burned. In areas where suitable conditions prevail, attention must be paid to persuading the people to switch to rice farming in lower fields to reduce the practice of slash and burn.

Regarding the management and use of labor in agriculture, heavy labor forces should be allocated for agricultural and forestry production, in particular for plowing, transplanting and harvesting. The people must be taught to work through mutual support and assistance, and to set up solidarity and production-boosting units, production groups and agricultural cooperatives. In addition, women must be mobilized to work as men do--adding work days, expanding the scope of their work, and working with higher efficiency. Work must be reasonably divided between the strong and the weak, between men and women and between children and adults.

Soldiers, cadres and personnel in various offices or organizations, urban unemployed and students must be mobilized to join the battlefront of agricultural and forestry production. At the same time, organization and control must be carefully carried out. During the production season, unnecessary tasks can be delayed so as to concentrate all labor on transplanting rice seedlings and harvesting. Various youth and women's groups and trade unions must take the initiative in mobilizing their members to take a leading role in the production battle.

Regarding organization and guidance, agricultural and forestry production is a task of the people, particularly planters and farmers. Therefore, training must be provided for all people to help them maintain a correct line of thinking and clearly understand their task. Attention must also be paid to discussing and exchanging views with the people, drawing upon their practical experience, and making the party's plans and policies those of the masses.

Through these production movements, we must build and consolidate various production organizations youth and women's unions, local guerrilla units, and peace-keeping forces to fight against saboteurs and protect production. We must also consolidate basic level administrations and select model individuals to train as cadres.

Various party committees, provincial and district administrations, mass organizations and branches of work--agricultural, forestry and trade branches in particular--must observe the directions of this movement in order to enhance guidance and serve the requirements of the agricultural and forestry production in good time.

To effectively organize and carry out the mobilization campaign, all branches at all levels must pay attention to effectively implementing the following important tasks:

1. Organizing and guiding the mobilization campaign:

The mobilization campaign has been carried out throughout the country under the direction of the Council of Minister's Standing Committee under the leadership of the party Central Committee. At the provincial level, it is the responsibility of the chairman or vice chairman of the provincial administration to organize and direct the implementation of the campaign throughout the province under the leadership of the provincial party committee. The provincial party committee, provincial administrative committee, various specialized branches and mass organizations of the province must make arrangements to help various districts to organize and direct the mobilization campaign in the district.

The district party committee, the district administrative committee and various branches at the district level must visit each canton and actively assist in fulfilling all the objectives and expectations, thoroughly carry out mobilization work; define expectations for increasing production efficiency, reclaiming abandoned ricefields, and increasing planting seasons; clearly define areas for shifting cultivation and terraced fields; and totally ban the wanton destruction of forests, particularly virgin jungles and old trees. There must be a total ban on felling trees in jungles to clear land for nomadic farming. There must be an exchange of views with the people regarding all projects which will effectively promote production. Labor-exchange and production boosting units must be consolidated. Short-term emulation campaigns must be organized. For example, those dealing with plowing, transplanting rice seedlings, fertilizing ricefields, and building irrigation facilities.

Mobilization work at the canton level must be organized and implemented by the administrative committee and mass organizations under the leadership and guidance of party units. All mass organizations--peasants, youth and women--are responsible for organizing and implementing this work. Efforts must be made to encourage peasants to engage in emulation campaigns, learning agricultural lessons from experienced planters, with the timely plowing of ricefields and transplanting of rice shoots according to scientific methods; to encourage youth to engage in emulation campaigns to become leaders in building irrigation projects and creatively irrigating ricefields; and to encourage students and pupils to engage in emulation campaigns to exterminate pests.

The canton administrative committee must consult with various branches of work and mass organizations in outlining the objectives and contents of mobilization work--for instance convincing peasants of their right of collective mastery of the country so that they will understand that they produce not only for themselves, but also for the national economy, building a foundation for the development of socialist industry and leading themselves away from a backward poverty-stricken livelihood.

The canton administrative committee must also be responsible for solving other problems. For example, experimentation with new rice strains, shortages of tools and fuel, purchase of agricultural products, acquisition of an adequate supply of industrial goods to meet the people's demands and bank loans--all of which must be done within the bounds of the law and state policies.

In organizing these mobilization campaigns we must coordinate collective guidance [kan si nam luam] with specific guidance [kan si nam sa pho]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation must continue providing specific guidance to the three provinces--Vientiane, Champassak and Savannakhet. One district in each province and one canton in each district must be selected for specific guidance. At the same time the ministry must send officials to inspect, encourage and provide guidance to other localities. While these mobilization movements are vigorously underway we must temporarily suspend unnecessary meetings or studies so as to concentrate our efforts on guiding production. The work of building irrigation projects, repairing roads, and clearing virgin land for farming should be accomplished before we start plowing.

2. Preparing necessary fundamental conditions for mobilization campaigns:

To succeed in the mobilization and production promotion campaigns this year we must promptly and adequately prepare the necessary fundamental conditions as follows: plans and expected targets in each branch, policies, and required materials for agricultural and forestry production. Regarding planning, the National Planning Committee must rely on the common direction and goals of the state plan and consult with the planning committees of various provinces, coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation in setting up expected targets as well as projected statistics on the acreage of ricefields, the production of bumper and dry land rice crops, corn, livestock and timber according to conditions in each province. Planning committees at the provincial level must consult with district administrative committees to set up targets appropriate to conditions in each district, and with canton administrative committee to set up targets for each canton. The setting of goals for fulfillment is very important. If the targets are too high or too low they may discourage production.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation must coordinate with the Ministry of Interior, War Veterans and Social Affairs, as well as with other ministries concerned, to further study the policy toward those who were forced to desert their native land during the war and who have now returned to earn a living in their native villages, on giving assistance to urban people who have switched to production in rural areas, and on providing financial and material support and assistance for the organization of collective production, in particular the establishment of agricultural cooperatives.

The national bank must continue to issue communiques explaining details of loans for agricultural purposes. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce must review and learn from the success of the policy on prices for buying and selling foodstuffs and agricultural products in 1977, while preparing warehouse, transportation, markets and forces to implement the plan to buy, store and distribute them in 1978.

3. Creating basic material conditions:

Material conditions are a very important and necessary factor in increasing labor efficiency and raising the quality of agricultural products. The Agriculture Ministry and the agriculture departments of the various provinces must inspect requirements and capabilities of existing draft animals. They must move an appropriate number of animals to areas where they are needed. They must concentrate available large and small draft machinery and effectively cooperate with the Ministry of Industry in making arrangements for the repair and supply of spare parts and fuel. They must also buy necessary materials.

Each province must have a plan to advise and help the districts or cantons restore smithies to produce and repair tools expeditiously. State trading enterprises and collective cooperatives must broaden trade and distribution of goods to support production of more farm tools in order to meet the requirements of farmers. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce must insure that various factories produce farm tools expeditiously and according to the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and of the various provinces.

Agriculture departments must give advice on how to select good seed and make arrangements to provide paddy seed to areas where the supply is insufficient. They must also publicize new and better types of seed which have proved satisfactory through experimentation. Preparation of farm tools and paddy seed must be completed no later than May in order to guarantee seasonal rice cultivation.

Irrigation is a basic technical factor in carrying out centralized agriculture, increasing farming efficiency and increasing the number of growing seasons. It is also related to collective production and the consolidation of various organizations. Irrigation is a means to persuade the people to earn their living in a new, scientific way. Therefore, it is necessary to restore immediately, small-size irrigation projects which have been damaged. In areas where conditions are favorable, new irrigation projects must be set up without delay. Damaged water pumps must be repaired, and sufficient fuel supplied for them. This should combat drought in a timely manner.

Agriculture departments must insure that repairs of irrigation systems, are checked and send specialized cadres to guide farmers in building small irrigation projects. With regard to medium-size projects now under construction, efforts should be made to complete them in time for this year's farming season if possible. However, those which cannot be completed may be delayed with construction resumed after this year's farming season, in order to devote current efforts to constructing projects which can be completed in time.

Preparation of fertilizer is a very important factor in carrying out centralized agriculture. Each province, district and canton must guide peasants in this task. The agriculture branch must assign cadres to train the people of the cantons in production and use of green and stable manure.

4. Concentrating the duties and responsibilities of each branch to serve agricultural production during this year's production season:

All branches have a responsibility to serve the production season in accordance with their duties. They must coordinate collective guidance with specific guidance in each farming area.

The agriculture, forestry and irrigation section must be responsible for the following tasks: determine when an agricultural production season should begin; determine techniques in selecting rice strains, growing young rice shoots, plowing ricefields, transplanting shoots, producing and spreading fertilizer, destroying weeds, and combating drought and floods; build irrigation facilities; make preparations to eliminate crop diseases; take good care of draft animals; introduce techniques for raising livestock, exploiting forests and processing timber in state and private enterprises.

Each week efforts must be made to present techniques regarding agriculture, livestock raising and forestry through radio programs. Branches must coordinate and cooperate with the National Planning committee in setting up expected production targets in all localities, and they must pay attention to experimenting with new rice strains. If a new high-yield strain is discovered it should be urgently popularized and distributed--for example, those rice strains from abroad, such as (EA-8), and local rice strains, such as plain rice seeds.

Branches must organize, follow and firmly grasp the situation and the outcome of mobilization, review achievements of mobilization campaigns, promptly make use of all lessons learned, and further promote good points and correct weak points and other shortcomings, for instance in training and building cadres.

The industry and commerce section must organize methods to purchase agricultural and forest products, including rice, starchy crops, timber, coffee and other forest products. It must urgently acquire tools, labor, fuel, spare parts and other necessities such as salt, fabrics, kerosene, stationery and rice to meet requirements in the production season. It must help all blacksmiths repair and produce farm tools for peasants and pay attention to promoting and restoring small industries and manufacturing ventures--for example, facilities for producing iron tools, repairing farm tools and processing agricultural products--so as to improve the livelihood of the working people.

The public health section must step up efforts to improve public health work at the canton level and publicize sanitation principles and disease control methods in the countryside.

The cultural section must use all kinds of artistic and literary work, pictures, photos, interviews, and news broadcasting services to present outstanding achievements and persons in order to mobilize production campaigns as well as popularize scientific and technological methods of production.

The Interior Ministry must map out a plan to step up security, maintain public order and peace, safeguard production, and continually launch investigations in villages or cantons facing production difficulties so that prompt welfare action can be taken.

The Planning committee must understand the situation so as to lay down plans regarding agriculture and forest production, coordinate the work of the agriculture and forestry sections, and set up appropriate targets according to the conditions of crop cultivation, livestock raising and forestry work in each locality.

This mobilization campaign for production constitutes the pivotal point for all branches in consolidating and building organizational foundations. Therefore, the party committees and administrative committees at all levels, all branches and mass organizations must pay attention to closely coordinating this task in order to guarantee an all-round victory.

SIANG PASASON Editorial

BK041534Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

[SIANG PASASON 4 April editorial: "Urgently Popularize and Implement the Instructions on Launching Emulation Campaigns To Score Victories in the 1978 Production Season"]

[Text] Premier Kaysone Phomvihane recently issued instructions to all ministers, heads of ministerial-level organizations, and chairmen of provincial administrative committees throughout the country, calling on them to launch mobilization campaigns and prepare to launch emulation campaigns to score victories in the 1978 production season. He reviewed the agricultural production situation in 1977, pointing to the significant achievements recorded by our people, as well as certain prominent shortcomings in our guidance work. He also discussed the direction and objectives outlined by the government for 1978 and set up objectives for new emulation campaigns.

To meet the expectations of the campaigns, the instructions stressed that all leading committees must pay attention to providing close guidance for certain important tasks, including those dealing with crop cultivation, livestock raising and forestry. At the same time, he also discussed in detail the problems of management, use of labor in agricultural production, and problems in organizing and guiding these campaigns.

To effectively organize and launch these emulation campaigns, the instructions assigned clear-cut duties to all branches of work and party, state and mass organizations at all levels. Moreover, the instructions also called on all parties concerned to insure that conditions are in order for effectively promoting emulation campaigns in this year's production season, such as mapping out plans and setting up expected targets for each branch, adopting various policies for promoting production, and acquiring necessary materials for agricultural and forestry production. In conclusion, the instructions outlined specific duties and responsibilities for all specialized work branches to enable them to closely focus on central production tasks.

The instructions represent an important document projecting guidance for agricultural and forestry production in 1978, which is the first year of the 3-year plan. Whether or not the implementation of the instructions is effective is linked closely to and constitutes determining factor in achieving implementation of the 1978 common plan and the 3-year plan. Therefore, leading committees in all branches at all levels are requested to urgently study and extensively popularize these instructions so as to encourage branches to adopt these tasks as their central duties, relying on specific points and conditions in each locality and branch in mapping out an all-round plan with detailed expectations and targets, as well as plans to be implemented in each period and each month.

At the same time, all party and administrative committees, work branches and mass organizations must pay attention to closely coordinating these tasks to guarantee an all-round victory for the production season this year.

POST REPORTS BORDER CLASH WITH KHMER ROUGE, KIDNAPPING

BK050216Y Bangkok POST in English 5 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Aranyaprathet--Thai security forces clashed with a band of intruding Khmer Rouge soldiers and Cambodian-backed terrorists in the border village of Khok Sabaeng for about 2 hours Monday afternoon.

The clash, which occurred at about 2:30 p.m., followed a cross-border raid by the communists, who rustled over 15 cattle owned by Mr Sawat Pinsoi and Mr Won Phoem-Udom, villagers of Ban Khok Sabaeng.

A platoon of border patrol policemen headed by Police Captain Seksan Ounsawran then gave chase and finally caught up with the retreating communists in the border area.

The two sides engaged in a gun battle for about 2 hours until 4:10 p.m. when the gunshots subsided. There were no casualties among the policemen. Meanwhile, in Na Charuai district, Ubon Ratchathani, last Saturday, a delayed report from the provincial police said that a band of the Siem organisation terrorists intruded into Ban Kam Phon village and took five members of a family as hostages to Cambodia.

The fate of the Wangsuk family was not known, but authorities suspected they were probably led to the "March 8" school in Thmar Puok district where at least 400 Thai villagers are believed to be held in custody.

Seven Terrorists Killed

BK050217Y Bangkok POST in English 5 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Excerpt] Seven communist terrorists were killed by government forces in two separate encounters in the past 48 hours, it was reliably learned yesterday.

Reports from the Buriram Provincial Police Command said that at about 11:30 a.m. on Sunday the 23d Special Action Force unit clashed with a band of the Cambodian-backed Angkar Siem organisation terrorists in Ban Khok Fuang, Ban Krua subdistrict.

The 20-minute gun battle resulted in the death of three terrorists, but the body of one of them was dragged away by his comrades. Two rifles, including one AK-47 assault rifle, were seized by government forces.

In Sibunruang subdistrict, Nan Province, yesterday morning, government forces successfully ambushed a band of communist-trained Meo terrorists killing four of them and confiscating three AK-47s, two rifles and a pistol.

KRIANGSAK STOPS IN HONG KONG EN ROUTE HOME FROM PRC

Says Hua Kuo-feng To Visit Soon

BK050748Y Bangkok WORLD in English 5 Apr 78 p 1 BK

[By the Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has accepted an invitation from Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan to visit Thailand. It will be the first visit ever made to Thailand by a Chinese head of state. This was revealed last night by Gen Kriangsak at a banquet hosted by the Thai consul general in Hong Kong, Mr Chinda Attanan.

The party was hosted at the Hotel Plaza to honour the prime minister on his arrival from China yesterday.

Prime Minister Kriangsak said Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will visit Thailand soon and "this will be the first time he has left his country to visit a foreign country."

Details and dates of the Chinese Communist Party chairman's visit however have not yet been fixed.

The prime minister's entourage of 76 people arrived in Hong Kong yesterday on a special train from Canton, the provincial capital of Kwangtung Province.

Calling his visit to China a success, the prime minister said as from now "we will negotiate with all communist countries through diplomatic channels in case of any misunderstandings".

But he warned, "if we are 'bullied' by them, we will fight to the end as well".

General Yot Thephatsadin Na Ayutthaya, deputy army commander in chief, said last night, "the prime minister's visit to China was a 'great' success and very satisfactory," adding, "we will support the prime minister in any case".

General Yot also disclosed that Chinese authorities have given him 25 lychee trees to be planted in the north as part of the country's crop substitution plan for hilltribesmen.

The prime minister will meet the Hong Kong governor tomorrow to discuss the rigid screening measures Hong Kong authorities have been applying when Thai tourists travel in that country.

The talks will focus on finding ways for the Hong Kong authorities to ease the measures.

The prime minister's team will arrive home at Don Muang Airport on Friday at 6 p.m., 1 day later than originally scheduled.

To Meet Lee Kuan Yew

BK050054Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Apr 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[By Suthichai Yun]

[Text] Hong Kong--In a last-minute departure from the original schedule, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan will meet Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew here, apparently to discuss the Thai prime minister's visit to China, which ended Monday [as published] when he left Canton for the British colony.

Gen Kriangsak has postponed his scheduled return to Bangkok by 1 day--from 6 April to 7 April. Lee flew into Hong Kong Sunday for a week-long stay in what his spokesman described as a purely private visit.

Lee is expected to meet Gen Kriangsak at the Peninsula Hotel where the Thai official team is staying. The exact date of the specially-arranged meeting was not fixed as of last night, but it is expected to be held at the hotel on Thursday after Gen Kriangsak addresses the Foreign Correspondents' Club here during a luncheon talk during which he will answer questions from correspondents.

The special meeting was arranged soon after Gen Kriangsak arrived by train from Canton at about 1600 after completing his 6-day visit to China.

Lee is apparently keen to find out from Kriangsak China's general attitude towards ASEAN about which wide-ranging discussions were held between Kriangsak and Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiac-ping.

Teng told Gen Kriangsak during their three sessions in Peking, one of which was only between the two, that China is ready to establish friendly diplomatic relations with both Singapore and Indonesia, the only two ASEAN countries without diplomatic ties with China.

Gen Kriangsak, according to informed sources, relayed Singapore's and Indonesia's "unease" towards China's foreign policy towards the two countries. The question of the inclusion of the role of Overseas Chinese in the new Chinese constitution was also discussed.

Teng assured Singapore and Indonesia through Gen Kriangsak that there is no change in Peking's policy on overseas Chinese.

Gen Kriangsak is expected to inform Lee that Teng had confirmed China's support for ASEAN's proposed zone of peace, freedom and neutrality and the association's general efforts to create friendly relations with Indochinese countries.

The Thai prime minister is also expected to brief Lee on the overall picture of his discussions with Teng in Peking.

Lee is in Hong Kong with Mrs Lee; Dr Yeoh Ghim Seng, the speaker; and Mr Lim Kim San, the minister for national development and communications.

They will return to Singapore before the end of the week. Gen Kriangsak Monday [as published] night was guest of honor at a dinner hosted by the Thai consul general in Hong Kong, Mr Chinda Attanan.

He is due to meet Hong Kong Governor Sir Murray Maclehoze, during which trade and immigration issues will be discussed.

Gen Kriangsak is expected to ask the Hong Kong authorities to relax the stringent checks on Thai passengers at Kai Tak Airport. Gen Kriangsak will now return to Bangkok on Friday evening.

BRIEFS

FIRST QUARTER TREASURY REPORT--Government revenue during the first 3 months of the 1978 fiscal year accounted for 12,290 million baht while expenditures totalled 18,271.8 million baht, resulting in a total treasury deficit of 6,195.3 million baht, according to the treasury report of the Finance Ministry. Treasury reserves, the report said, stood at 2,627 million baht as of 31 December against 1,944.1 million baht at the same date a year earlier. During the first 3 months of this fiscal year the government disbursed 11,466.6 million baht out of a total budget of 81,000 million baht or 14.16 percent. At the same time a further 6,805.2 million baht disbursement of the budget was carried over to this year, resulting in government expenditure of 18,271.8 million baht. During the same period, government's income totalled 12,290.5 million baht of which 10,240.2 million baht came from taxes, 194.7 million baht from income of state-owned enterprises and 1,855.6 million baht from other sources. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 4 Apr 78 p 15 BK]

BANDS SITES REPORT ON RECENT CAMBODIAN INCURSIONS INTO THAILAND

HANOI 041126Y - 1000 Service in Vietnam 041126Y 04 Apr 78 BK

[Text] UPI on 2 April reported that Cambodian troops had crossed the border and occupied a Thai village in Ananyaprathet district of eastern Thailand. The Thai Government sent armed helicopters to strafe the Cambodian border intruders but failed to drive them out of the village.

Earlier, Thai armed forces north of Ananyaprathet district intercepted Cambodian troops near Ta Phraya town. Because of infiltration by Cambodian troops, the route linking Ananyaprathet with Ta Phraya is now being used only by military convoys.

CAMBODIAN SOLDIERS URGED TO 'TURN GUNS AROUND'

HKO41126Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

["Station talk" with Cambodian soldiers: "Beloved Cambodian Soldiers"]

[Laurary] "It is not possible to address all of you by name. However, we remember many of you, such as brothers Chea, Son and San. Our Vietnamese people have nothing against you. On the contrary, the bonds of friendship between the peoples of our two countries are indestructible. We want mutual understanding so as to coexist in peace with each other. This is the reasonable aspiration of both the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, as well as the wish of all peace-loving people in the world."

We know that the worst nightmare in your lives is that you have been forced to take up arms and fight in the border regions. You brothers from Battambang, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear and the other provinces all love your homeland, your towns and villages. You love the red soil bearing a golden harvest and crisscrossed by rivers, streams and brooks where you can hear the soft whisper of the sugar palms in summer.

Although some of you have old parents and your wives are in poor health or have babies, you have been compelled to fight in a struggle that is not for the defense of Cambodia as the authorities have led you to believe. On the contrary, you have to take up arms to fight only against a people who have nothing against you. Those Vietnamese people whom you are told to hate, kill and destroy to the last man want nothing but to live in peace and friendship and have coexisted peacefully with Cambodia since time immemorial.

We know that many of you young soldiers are only 18 or 20 years old. You are at an impressionable age, filled with great expectations for a good life, love and happiness. How can you be so compelled to carry out an unnecessary task--sowing hatred and perpetrating crimes which will cause you nothing but pain whenever you think of them. You are told that Vietnam is the aggressor and that you must fight back. But along the 1,000-km border between the two countries, have you seen a single Vietnamese soldier enroach upon a single line of territory to burn down houses, butcher people and plunder the property of your Cambodian countrymen? The truth is that you have been committing all of these atrocities against innocent Vietnamese people who have always desired to live in peace with you.

Now you have to tell the Vietnamese that they attacked and pillaged Cambodia because Vietnam is plagued by these... "The truth is that you have been committing all of these atrocities against innocent Vietnamese people who have always desired to live in peace with you. Now you have to tell the Vietnamese that they attacked and pillaged Cambodia because Vietnam is plagued by these... If you look at the life of the people in your own country, you will realize who is responsible for the killing, pillage, confusion and complete destruction of a small way of life in your homeland.

"Those who have plundered and massacred you and your families and deceived you are none other than those who have put the guns into your hands--the present powerholders in Cambodia!"

In the border dispute between us many of you have died in vain. In reality, neither we nor you want to commit atrocities. It was our wish that after the victory over imperialism we would decorate our gun barrels with garlands of flowers to show our desire for peace and friendship. However, because of the inconsistency of the Cambodian powerholders, after the protracted war ended the guns did not fall silent.

This is not of our choosing. We know that the majority of Cambodian soldiers do not want to carry out the orders of the Cambodian authorities.

"In your ranks, many are turning their guns around. This is a manifestation of their awakening. There are still many more stories that we should like to tell you. We promise that we will continue to exchange opinions with you in future broadcasts."

POLISH JOURNALIST REPORTS ON LIFE IN CAMBODIA

OW050604Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Part I of Voice of Vietnam correspondent's talk with Polish writer-journalist (Monika Waknienska) on Cambodia; date not given]

[Text] The Polish writer and journalist, Ms (Monika Waknienska), has ended her 10th visit to Vietnam. Her intention was to write about the progress of Vietnam's reconstruction after 3 years of reunification. But the border conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea made her change her plan and (Monika Waknienska) spent all her time in Vietnam's southwestern border provinces. Before leaving for home, Ms (Waknienska) spoke to a Voice of Vietnam correspondent in Hanoi. During an hour-long conversation, she told what she had seen and heard at the border. Today, we'll bring you the first part of that conversation. Ms (Waknienska) said:

[Begin recording in Polish fading into English translation] I love Vietnam and I also love Kampuchea. Kampuchea has impressed me with many famous structures of its long-standing culture and its people's friendliness, and I was also favorably impressed by my meeting with Kampuchean revolutionary leaders. My fine impressions, mixed with my concern about what was happening in late 1977 prompted me to undertake this visit to Vietnam.

On my arrival in Ho Chi Minh City, I went to An Giang Province, which borders Kampuchea. When I arrived in this province, I was taken to a camp where captured Kampuchean soldiers were being held. My first impression of these soldiers was that they were all very young. The second thing I noticed was that most of these youths were illiterate. At first, when I saw them with chalk in their hands and their faces turning to a blackboard, I did not understand what was going on. I asked the camp commander: What are they doing? The commander replied: We are teaching them how to read and write.

This is really very strange that Kampuchean soldiers had to wait until they were taken prisoner to learn the alphabet. Then I remembered the days when Poland was occupied by the German fascists. The Nazis said that the Polish people knew how to read and write, and that was enough for them. Then the Germans closed all the schools. By contrast, the study movement in Vietnam has never been forgotten, not even during the dark days of war. It was the same thing in Poland. Although prohibited by the German fascists, secret classes were opened everywhere.

But recently, a Kampuchean leader has said that Kampuchea does not need senior high schools and universities. Why is that? Do they intend to turn back to medieval times? At first, I did not really believe this statement, but when I spoke to any Khmer refugee, the truth of this statement was verified. My skepticism disappeared and I was forced to acknowledge that it was really true.

I have talked to many women teachers who fled to Vietnam from Kampuchea. They told me that in Phnom Penh there are no schools and all people have been forced to go to the countryside to do farm work. This reminds me of the days when Poland was occupied by the Hitler fascists. Educational workers were the first to be sent into exile. At that time Hitler was the aggressor, but now, in Kampuchea, the authorities are also carrying out such a policy against their own people. This can hardly be believed or explained.

Isn't this perhaps an isolated case? No. In An Giang and Tay Ninh and elsewhere I got similar answers to this question. It is not odd. Indeed, there is a method in this madness, as Shakespeare put it. In Chau Doc I met a Khmer refugee, an ordinary peasant. He said that he had run away with his wife and three small children, except his eldest daughter. Why didn't the girl go with you; I asked. The Angkar organization had caught her, replied the peasant.

These words startled me, and the news of his eldest daughter was no more. How old was she, I asked him again, and he said 14. At first, I didn't believe my interpreters. I was afraid that my two Vietnamese friends--one of them translated from Vietnamese into Polish--may have made some errors. But the peasant simply used both hands to count the age of his eldest daughter, exactly 14 years old, and the Angkar had caught her.
[end recording]

CONTINUED WORLD SUPPORT ON BORDER ISSUE CITED

Sri Lankan CP, Allende's Widow

OW041541Y Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--"The Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka regrets to note that the Kampuchean side still refuses to effectively respond to the recent fair and reasonable proposal of the Vietnamese Government for an early settlement of the problem of the relations between the two countries," said a resolution adopted by the party's 10th congress in Colombo last month.

The resolution condemned the Kampuchean side's armed attacks against Vietnam which, it said, had caused heavy losses in life and property to the Vietnamese people and were sabotaging their peaceful labour.

It pointed out: "The congress believes that for the first and foremost and lasting interests of the two countries, the border question should be settled by all possible means in a spirit of fraternal friendship and the Kampuchean side must stop all provocative and nibbling acts against Vietnam, and actively respond to the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It welcomes and is very moved at the unremitting efforts of the Communist Party of Vietnam for a peaceful settlement of the border question and highly values the persistence of the Vietnamese people in national defence."

At a recent reception in Havana of Vietnamese Ambassador to Mexico Le Thanh, Mrs Hortensia Bussi de Allende, widow of President Salvador Allende, said: "On behalf of all Chilean revolutionaries, I fully support the good will and correct attitude of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expounded in its 5 February 1978 statement and hope that Kampuchea will actively respond to the proposal of Vietnam for early negotiations for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the interests of both nations and of peace in the region and elsewhere.

Polisario, UK Group, Bulgarian Press

BK050610Y [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to report favorable comments from the world press and organizations on the SRV Government's stand on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue.

At 1100 GMT on 29 March the radio carries a brief report saying that "in his speech delivered at a ceremony marking the second founding anniversary of the Arab Republic of Sarawi, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, general secretary of the Polisario Liberation Front, said: As friends of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, the Sarawi people call on Vietnam and Cambodia to tighten the bonds of solidarity between the two nations through peaceful negotiations, as proposed by the SRV Government in its 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978 statements."

At 0400 GMT on 31 March the radio carries a brief report saying that "the Liberation Organization in Great Britain, formerly the Movement for Freedom for British Colonies, has issued a statement stressing: We think that the SRV Government's 5 February statement on Vietnam-Cambodia relations provides a basis for quickly ending the conflict and finding a solution acceptable to both sides."

The report continues: "The statement demands that the Cambodian authorities promptly answer Vietnam's fair and reasonable proposals aimed at peacefully solving problems in relations between the two countries."

At 1100 GMT that day Bulgarian press comment on the border issue is noted: "The paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 28 March stressed: The party, government and people of Bulgaria support the SRV Government's efforts to resolve the problem between Vietnam and Cambodia and that government's 5 February proposals. By implementing these proposals, the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples would be able to promptly shape their brilliant future for which their worthy children have sacrificed their lives."

The report continues: "The paper ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME on 28 March said: The SRV's international prestige has been enhanced with every passing day. Its diplomatic initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, goodneighborly relations and cooperation among nations have been recognized by world public opinion. This is reflected in the support which the peace-loving forces in the world have given to the SRV's constructive proposals for settling through negotiations the border problem with Cambodia, a problem which is a vestige of the colonialist era."

NHAN DAN: CARTER'S AFRICAN TOUR SHOWS WEAKNESS OF U.S. POSITION

OW050750Y Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 5 Apr 78 GW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--"Whatever it may do, U.S. imperialism cannot hope to reverse the course of the present times, be it in Latin America, Africa, or Southeast Asia", comments NHAN DAN today on U.S. President Carter's recent African tour.

"Outwardly, Carter was negotiating oil prices with Nigeria and working to improve the U.S. investment and trade stance in Liberia, but his real intention was to make use of these countries in settling difficult Black African problems to the advantage of the United States", the paper remarks.

NHAN DAN notes that the national liberation movement in Africa is mounting with signal victories, and that more countries on this continent are realizing that socialism is a logical choice.

"The advance of Africa causes the imperialists and colonialists to worry about their interests", NHAN DAN says. It recalls that in his "human rights" campaign Carter has tried to win Africa by piously preaching the "rights" of black people.

"But U.S. dollars and U.S. weapons have poured into hotbeds of war in Africa", NHAN DAN says. "The U.S. imperialists have sought to throttle the revolution in Angola, are colluding with the apartheid regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia in aggressions against independent African nations, and creating tension in the Red Sea area", the paper adds.

"Carter's African tour showed the lack of initiative of the United States in regions where it no longer holds sway, and the original mistake the United States has made, which is giving rise to other mistakes, is its failure to correctly assess the development of the world revolution", NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN VIEWS U.S. TRADE DEFICIT, FINANCIAL WOES

BK041112Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

[Report on NHAN DAN 4 April commentary on U.S. trade deficit]

[Text] The U.S. administration recently admitted that its trade deficit reached a record \$4.52 billion in February. Thus, Washington has suffered a trade deficit for 21 months in a row.

President Jimmy Carter himself has expressed deep concern over the increasing deficit in the U.S. balance of trade. The February deficit represents an increase of nearly 200 percent over January 1978 and 250 percent over February 1977. Many U.S. economists fear that if this trend continues, the deficit for the entire year will reach unimaginable levels.

Commenting on this issue, today's NHAN DAN points out: The serious trade deficit suffered by the United States in February was brought about by the decline of the U.S. dollar and by the concern of U.S. capitalist corporations about a new wave of serious inflation. Since early this year, and especially over the past few weeks, the value of the dollar has dramatically plunged from one record low to another.

The record trade deficit of \$4.52 billion reveals a crucial contradiction in the U.S. economy: Although one-fifth of U.S. industrial production capacity remains unexploited, the prices of imports are constantly increasing. This shows that U.S.-made goods are not competitive and that foreign capitalist corporations are continuing to infiltrate U.S. markets in defiance of all protectionist barriers. The growing trade deficit has further affected the U.S. balance of payments, which may suffer a deficit of no less than \$23 billion this year, compared with \$18 billion in 1977. Meanwhile, following the announcement of the record trade deficit in February, the dollar has continued to dive on all monetary markets. On 3 April, it was worth only 219 Japanese yen.

NHAN DAN continues: U.S. financial weakness is further complicating and straining its financial and trade relations with other developed capitalist countries. The more U.S. capitalist corporations worry about another sharp increase in inflation, the more West European and Japanese corporations fear new financial turmoil. At a recent meeting of the budget committee of the Japanese House of Councillors, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said that the present financial situation in the capitalist world is abnormal.

U.S. allies are anxiously waiting for the harder line which President Carter promised to announce this week in an effort to combat inflation and reduce the trade deficit. The broad mass of U.S. public opinion agrees on one thing: The growing trade deficit and inflation have reduced President Carter's popularity among the U.S. voters.

April is the month for paying taxes in the United States. Looking at the economic situation in their country and at their own future, tens of millions of Americans cannot help but feel saddened by an overwhelming sense of disappointment.

FRG OIL COMPANY SIGNS CONTRACT FOR OFFSHORE OPERATIONS

OWO41529Y Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--A contract for petroleum operations in one area off the coast of Vietnam was signed here today between the Vietnam Oil and Gas Company [VOGC] and Deminex Deutsche Erdol Versergungsgessellschaft MBH.

Signatories were Nguyen Van Bien, general director of VOGC, and Dr E.E. Hotz and Dr G. Schurmeyer, respectively president and vice president of Deminex. Present on that occasion were Dinh Duc Thien, minister in charge of the oil and gas industry; Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade; and other Vietnamese representatives. Dr P. Scholz, FRG ambassador to Vietnam, was also present.

FRIENDSHIP ORDER CONFERRED ON GDR SOLIDARITY GROUP

OWO41543Y Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--Vietnam's friendship order has been conferred on the Vietnam committee of the GDR.

Present at a ceremony held for this purpose in Hanoi this afternoon were Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples of Other Countries; Nguyen Van Tien, Presidium member and Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; and other Vietnamese representatives.

The German Democratic Republic was represented by Berthold Handwerker, secretary of the honoured committee, and the members of a delegation he is leading here; and Ambassador Dieter Doering.

The order, signed by President Ton Duc Thang, for the decoration was read by Tran Dang Khoa. Next came a speech by Hoang Minh Giam, who brought out the "active contributions" by the recipient to the GDR popular movement in support of Vietnam, and to the friendship between the Vietnamese people and the people of the GDR.

In reply, Berthold Handwerker thanked the National Assembly, the government and the people of Vietnam for the honour to his committee which, he said, would do its best to further promote the friendship between the GDR and Vietnam, and to increase assistance to Vietnam.

Also today the GDR delegation called at the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples of Other Countries. Berthold Handwerker and his party were warmly received by Nguyen Minh Vy, Presidium member, and other leading officials.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH, OTHERS ATTEND HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW041545Y Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Apr (VNA)--A reception was given here tonight by Hungarian Ambassador Lajos Karsai on the 33d anniversary of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Among the guests were Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice premier; Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; and Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee. Also present were foreign diplomatic envoys.

Ambassador Lajos Karsai and Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh proposed toasts to the success of the Hungarian people in building a developed socialist society, to the Vietnamese people's success in socialist construction, and to the development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON MERITS OF SOCIALIST TRADE SYSTEM

BK041019Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Apr 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 3 April editorial: "Socialist Trade Services Production and the People's Livelihood"]

[Text] Socialism recently scored a significant achievement in the abolition of capitalist trade--the end of an outdated trading system which had existed for a long time in our country and which had continued to predominate despite the fact that its activities had been highly restricted in the recent past.

Socialist trade, which has developed with the rapid expansion of state stores and marketing cooperatives, is replacing and will completely replace the old trade system. The replacement of the capitalist trade system with a new socialist one constitutes a revolutionary administration in building a unified socialist economy.

Those who have long believed that capitalist trade, despite its evil nature, had some positive aspects which could be salvaged, must take time to examine the situation. Dishonest trading, speculative hoarding and the rigging of market prices are not isolated or infrequent actions of a number of bad individuals. Instead, they are essential characteristics of capitalist trade. As long as capitalist trade exists, so will such negative characteristics, which will adversely affect production and the people's lives and will, therefore, cause difficulties to socialist construction, agricultural collectivization and the reorganization of small urban producers.

Those who still do not believe that socialist trade is superior to capitalist trade must also take time to draw the necessary conclusions from the real situation. If socialist trade does not hold the dominant position and exercise full control over wholesale and retail activities, there will be no way to put an end to speculative hoarding, restore prices or stabilize the market. Through socialism, production and distribution must be combined and integrated into a unified structure.

the laboring people's collective mastery over the economy means gaining control over production and raw materials and achieving collective mastery in the organization of production and distribution. Circulation and distribution under socialism do not constitute a gulf but a bridge that links production with consumption. Circulation and distribution will directly serve increased production and will contribute to improving the people's material and cultural life.

As Comrade Le Duan said in his political report at the fourth party congress: Socialist trade is not a simple business aimed at earning profits but is an important tool insuring the people's collective mastery of distribution. Its primary functions are to rationally organize and plan the circulation and distribution of goods for satisfactorily serving the people's livelihood, stimulating increased production and expanding the proper utilization of manpower.

In order to build a strong and stable system of socialist trade capable of functioning independently, we have had to abolish capitalist trade. Revolution does not mean to destroy and abolish everything in order to return to the egalitarianism of a former age, as has occurred in one foreign country. Rather, it intends to build a new system of circulation and distribution relations which are based on the constant growth of production and on the harmonious development of the three revolutions.

Socialist trade is a tool through which socialism can carry out the principle of "each according to his work" prior to moving on to the advanced stage of communism. Great efforts are being made to build a socialist trade system capable of functioning independently. These efforts include quickly expanding state-owned trading facilities and marketing cooperatives and rationally rearranging the wholesale and retail trade networks in order to facilitate the people's shopping activities; firmly controlling and satisfactorily managing materials and goods so as to insure that distribution serves production and the people's livelihood; improving the distribution system and carrying it out in a fair and reasonable manner; and building a contingent of trade-service cadres and personnel with increasingly improved professional knowledge and with a good attitude.

Production is the base from which goods are created in large quantities. At present, production is still encountering numerous difficulties, and goods are not plentiful. That is why many kinds of goods are being rationed and why there are lines of buyers. This fact can be easily recognized by everyone. However, the superiority of socialist trade is evident and is characterized by a fair and reasonable distribution system, by its slogan "More goods, greater distribution, and everyone gets his share," and by the helpful attitude of customer-service cadres and clerks.

The building of socialist trade is a great revolutionary task. In order to satisfactorily carry out this task, we need great efforts on the part of the state as well as the people.

ARMY PAPER ON NEED TO MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE

BK041041Y Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out the Task of Controlling and Supervising the Maintenance of Discipline"]

[Text] Along with educating, the task of controlling and supervising is an important measure in maintaining discipline. Only by constantly and closely controlling their subordinate units and promptly supervising the lower level cadres and organs will responsible cadres be able to understand their situation, difficulties and advantages, ascertain their tendencies and thoughts, accurately evaluate their knowledge and abilities and know how to inspire and educate them in order to step up the enforcement of discipline. [paragraph continues]

only in this way can they become fully aware of all possible developments, in order to adopt effective countermeasures with a view to most satisfactorily carrying out the movement "to improve discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system" which was launched by the Central Military Party Committee.

In the recent past, apart from the good progress made by various units in controlling and supervising the maintenance of discipline, many responsible cadres and organs have neglected their performance of this task. Some party committee echelons and unit commanders even think that they have completed their duties once they have issued resolutions and directives for their subordinate cadres to disseminate and implement among their units. As a result, they fail to get any idea of how discipline is controlled in their units. This careless bureaucratic practice has led to a situation in some units in which the responsible cadres blame their subordinates for serious disciplinary infractions which have caught them by surprise. In addition, because of loose control, they fail to work out appropriate and effective measures to guide and assist the lower echelons in satisfactorily enforcing discipline. Some party echelons and unit commanders still do not know how to direct various organs, including professional organs, in controlling discipline. These shortcomings have in the past led to a situation in which many things which looked important at the beginning eventually turned out to be insignificant, failed to bring about any vigorous change and at times even contributed to a lack of discipline.

To satisfactorily carry out the movement "to improve discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system," the General Political Department has instructed every echelon to work out a system for controlling and supervising subordinate units to see to it that they strictly implement all army orders, instructions, regulations and procedures and all state laws and detect and actively settle all their problems. In general, various units have made good progress in the task of controlling and supervising the maintenance of discipline.

Various military regions, army corps and armed service branches have dispatched teams of inspectors together with responsible unit leaders to their subordinate units, factories and workshops. In addition, many units have worked out plans for cadres of their responsible echelons to take turns in controlling and supervising the maintenance of discipline at the grassroots level. Some units lagging in discipline have been assisted and trained by these teams in developing their strongpoints and overcoming their weaknesses. They have undergone an initial change in spirit and are struggling to become well-disciplined units.

Experience up to now of the aforementioned units shows that every echelon, from the regional level up, must adopt a system for controlling and supervising the implementation of army discipline and state laws in subordinate units. Cadres responsible for this task, to enforce discipline should be given advanced training so that they will thoroughly understand the resolutions and directives issued by the higher echelons and the objectives and methods of controlling discipline. Party committee echelons and unit commanders must pay attention to encouraging and assisting various organs, especially such professional organs as inspection, control, military justice, supervision and tribunal units, to satisfactorily fulfill the task of controlling and supervising the maintenance of discipline.

These tasks must be conducted on a periodic basis. However, in some cases, unscheduled inspections must be made in order to promptly detect and firmly control the situation. We must also guard against "formalism" in inspection activities, such as hearing only what is reported by subordinate cadres without directly investigating the situation at the grassroots. We must be dealing with the cadres and soldiers concerned to ascertain the reasons and to take a control over the dangerous social phenomena as concealing weaknesses, at times even fraud and perjury, which are still prevalent in lower level units.

The control of discipline at any echelon must be carried out in such a way as to achieve its goal; the good experience acquired from it must be promptly disseminated among the units. We must also set forth effective measures to assist and guide all units in satisfactorily carrying out the movement. With regard to units lagging in discipline, we must concentrate on adopting concrete measures to help them undergo vigorous changes in enforcing discipline, quickly put an end to all serious violations of discipline and develop good disciplinary standards.

Upholding the sense of responsibility and the willingness to maintain close contacts with the troops, let the cadres in charge of all units bring the task of controlling and supervising the maintenance of discipline onto the right track. This will enable their own units to carry out the movement in a most satisfactory manner, to become progressive units in the maintenance of discipline and to outstandingly fulfill all tasks in the new stage.

EVENTS

CUBAN SOCCER TEAM--Hanoi, 31 Mar--About 25,000 fans packed Hang Pay Stadium here tonight to watch the first match between the Cuban soccer team and the Vietnam People's Army club's eleven. Among the spectators were Hoang Van Hoan, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Le Duc Chinh, director of the General Department for Sports and Physical Culture; and Maj Gen Cao Van Khanh, deputy chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army. Also present was Cuban Charge d'Affaires ad interim Viriato Mora Diaz. [Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW] Hanoi, 2 Apr--More than 20,000 fans packed Lach Tray stadium in Haiphong this afternoon to watch a game between Cuban footballers and the local workers team. Among the spectators were Tran Dong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and secretary of the local party organization; Dong Toan, chairman of the municipal people's committee; and Viriato Mora Diaz, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim. [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW]

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY MEETINGS--Hanoi, 1 Apr--Meetings were held at the Vinh Teachers College (Nghe Tinh Province), which has brotherhood relations with the Eger Teachers College, and at the Vu La Vietnam, Hungary cooperative (Hai Hung) to welcome Hungary's national day (4 April) and the achievements recorded by the Hungarian people in socialist construction. Hungarian Ambassador Lajos Karsai attended the meeting at the Vinh college while Ivan Nemeth, first secretary of the Hungarian Embassy, was present at the Vietnam-Hungary cooperative meeting. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 1 Apr 78 OW] Hanoi, 3 Apr--The Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries gave a film show here tonight in celebration of the 33d national day of the People's Republic of Hungary (4 April). Present were Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the commission; Le Thanh Cong, vice minister of culture and information; Tran Duy Hung, Presidium member of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Other Countries; and other representatives. The film show was also attended by Hungarian Ambassador Lajos Karsai and members of his staff. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

INDIAN JOURNALIST VISITS--Hanoi, 3 Apr--Ramdas Menon, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India-Marxist, and acting editor in chief of the paper PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY, paid a visit to Vietnam from 21 March to 1 April. The Indian journalist was cordially received by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW]

MOCHTAR ON TIMOR, CONTINENTAL SHELF TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA

BK051008Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0709 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 4 Apr (ANTARA)--Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said here Tuesday that with the completion of the congress general session it would be opportune for Australia to take steps towards de facto recognition of East Timor. In this context, Indonesia is in principle prepared to negotiate on the reunion of East Timorese family members in Australia, the minister told newsmen following a staff meeting at the foreign office here.

Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja had earlier received former Australian Ambassador to Indonesia Richard Woolcott who since January was replaced by Thomas Kingston Critchley, and a delegation of the non-bloc news agencies coordination committee now in session here.

According to the minister, an exchange of visits will shortly be arranged between Indonesian and Australian immigration officials to prepare the reunion of East Timorese who wish to return home. He could not mention an exact date for such meetings but said that the talks were expected around the middle of May this year.

Questioned about the continental shelf between the two countries, he said Australia had been committed to discuss this matter but it was very much interested in dealing with the family reunion.

The new foreign minister will leave here on 14 April for Geneva at the head of a national delegation to the Geneva conference and will visit Dacca and Kabul en route home.

AFGAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT STARTING 8 APRIL

BK041341Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

[Excerpts] Afgan Foreign Minister Wahid Abdollah will pay a 4-day visit to Indonesia from next Saturday. The Afgan foreign minister will discuss bilateral and international relations, especially with regard to preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference in Kabul on 6 May.

During his stay in Jakarta, Foreign Minister Wahid Abdollah will hold talks with Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. Foreign Minister Wahid Abdollah will also pay a courtesy call on President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik and briefly visit Bali. From Indonesia, Foreign Minister Wahid Abdollah will travel to India.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES GOAL OF SELF-RELIANCE

BK041055Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Development in the agricultural sector during the Third 5-Year Development Plan will be directed toward self-reliance in food to meet the peoples' nutritional needs within the limits of their purchasing power.

This was stated by Agriculture Minister Sudarsono Hadisaputro when he outlined basic policies for agricultural development according to the state policy guidelines adopted at the recent MPR general meeting.

He said during the final year of the current Second 5-Year Development Plan, his task was to complete programs already planned and to work out more specific directives for programs aimed at food self-sufficiency in line with the state policy guidelines.

Minister Sudarsono said the intensification program could be further promoted to increase agricultural production. He also disclosed that plans are being worked out to further expand cultivated areas by developing more tideland, swamp areas and dry fields for farming.

Minister Sudarsono said facts showed a big difference remains between results at the research institute--which forecast high food production--and actual harvests. For this reason, he said, the agricultural intensification program can be further promoted.

Sudarsono also stressed the important role of the press in giving guidance to farmers.

NONALIGNED PRESS AGENCY MEETING OPENS IN JAKARTA

BK031106Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 3 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Apr (AFP)--The coordination committee of the press agencies pool of non-aligned countries today began its 2-day meeting in Jakarta to prepare in further detail a blueprint for cooperation and spell out some of the mechanics of its future functioning.

Mr D.R. Mankekar, chairman of the committee, addressing the opening session, said all the non-aligned countries were asking was "to look at the world through their own eyes instead of through the eyes of the Western news media."

"Some 60 years ago, when Britannia ruled the waves...it was America's constant wail that REUTERS persistently and deliberately distorted the image of the United States in its reports on U.S. news to the world," Mankekar said. "The great spirit of the American nation was never portrayed," he said, citing a complaint by a prominent American news agency editor at the time.

"REUTERS told the world about red Indians on the warpath in the West, lynchings in the South and bizarre crimes in the North," he said, quoting another American complaint.

"Indeed you have only to substitute the terms 'U.S.A.' with the words 'developing countries' and (they) would appear to be speaking most effectively for the developing countries in the present era," Mr Mankekar said.

Mankekar said that the best reply to give western sceptics at present would be to produce a strictly professional news service that would at once earn credibility for itself and belie the fears and doubts among friends as well as critics. "This could be best achieved by strictly adhering to the triple news virtues of truth, objectivity and accuracy. For the most frequent criticism levelled against the developing countries' news services is that they would be mostly government controlled and would be dishing out official propaganda which would lack credibility," Mankekar said.

The present meeting, Mankekar said, will discuss such issues as the setting up of distribution centers, resolving communications bottlenecks, organizing training programs for professional and technical personnel, redefining "news" so as to conform to the news needs of developing countries and the "new world information order."

Among the practical problems to be solved, he said, were the high cable rates and slow and ineffective transmission through communications channels, organizing facilities for a crash program of training in news agency journalism and formulating concrete proposals in this regard for presentation to the UNESCO secretariat.

Developing countries, he said, should be encouraged to start their own national news agencies.

The Jakarta conference is attended by representatives of 13 nations in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

Opening the conference, Indonesia's Information Minister Lieut Gen Ali Murtopo deplored the fact that the non-aligned world "is practically dependent" for sources of communication on the mass media of the developed world. He said the wide gap tended to increase rather than decrease with the rapid advance of modern technology.

The meeting, the second only after Cairo, was attended by 13 out of the 14 countries belonging to the non-bloc group. "The news that reaches a non-aligned country on events taking place in another non-aligned country usually comes from the media sources of a developed country," Gen Murtopo said. He said: "this places the non-aligned countries in a disadvantageous position as the interpretation of the news is left to the version of the supplier which in many ways has a different interest than the recipient." As such, Gen Murtopo said, "it is essential that we have more direct exchange among ourselves."

The 13 countries attending the Jakarta sessions are: Ghana, Peru, India, Vietnam, Mexico, Tunisia, Egypt, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Mauritius, Zaire and Indonesia. Senegal, a member country, has not sent a delegation.

The Indonesian information minister also spoke on press freedom, "a precious principle" which should not be exercised in a way that jeopardises national stability without which no development can have a chance of success. "The mass media in the developing countries have an important role in moulding popular attitudes conducive to the furtherance of growth, stability and the equal distribution of wealth," Gen Murtopo said. But at the same time, it can also "arouse animosities and emotional outbursts which can lead to the outbreak of social disorders," he added.

Delegates Call on Ministers

EX041034Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochar Kusumaatmadj has described the current nonaligned news agency coordination committee conference in Jakarta as very important in view of the forthcoming nonaligned conference in Kabul in May and the nonaligned foreign ministerial conference in Yugoslavia next June.

He expressed the hope that as a result of this conference, which he is confident will be a success, there will be a balance in reporting developments and aspirations of developing countries, since the news agencies of the nonaligned nations themselves will be reporting actual conditions in their own countries.

He said Indonesia's active and independent foreign policy is in line with nonaligned policy and will always support efforts of nonaligned countries to establish stability in the world.

The foreign minister made these remarks this morning when receiving the heads of delegations to the second nonaligned news agency pool coordination committee conference at the Foreign Affairs Department.

The head of the Indian delegation, Mankekar, acting as spokesman for the delegations, said the conference, which opened on Monday, had proceeded smoothly and made progress toward its goals. He said delegates from the 15 nonaligned countries attending the conference had also been encouraged to make it a success. He praised the excellent arrangements for the conference as well as the close cooperation between the delegates and hosts.

Following their courtesy call on the foreign minister, the heads of the nonaligned news agency delegations called on Information Minister Ali Murtopo at the [word indistinct] building. During their meeting with the information minister, the delegates again expressed their admiration for the excellent arrangements for the conference. On the occasion, the UNESCO delegate [name indistinct] gave details of a UNESCO plan to establish a special fund to help develop nonaligned news agencies, including a training program.

Delegates from the Vietnamese, Yugoslav and North Korean news agencies said that they would further promote existing cooperation with ANTARA.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Dao Tung, said that he was attending the Jakarta conference in the spirit of the joint communique agreed upon when the Vietnamese foreign minister visited Indonesia recently.

The delegate from Mauritius, [name indistinct] said that there is still no news agency in his country, only facilities for receiving and distributing news reports. In spite of this, Mauritius hopes to establish cooperation with nonaligned news agencies in exchanging news.

The Cuban delegate, (Gustav Robreno Dol), and the Iraqi delegate, (Abd' ar-Rahim Ibrahim), also expressed their admiration for the nonaligned news agency conference in Jakarta.

At the start of his meeting with the delegates, Information Minister Ali Murtopo showed some Indonesian handicraft to his guests. Some delegates visited the ANTARA NEWS AGENCY, where they were briefed on its history, while others visited the KOMPAS daily newspaper. Today's session will begin at 1430 this afternoon at the Sheraton Hotel.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN--The FRG Government is extending a DM5.5 million loan--about 1.2 billion rupiah--to finance a joint cooperation project with the Indonesian Government in developing transmigration areas in East Kalimantan. The loan will be used for equipment purchase, field activities, training of Indonesian skilled workers and for the West German experts. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Apr 78 BK]

SIRI BLOC OIL--Jakarta, 3 Apr--Indonesia has invited foreign oil companies to prospect for hydrocarbon deposits in an 11,000 square kilometre area in the East Java Sea, it was announced here today. The new area, located halfway between Bali and South Kalimantan, is known as the "Siri bloc." Planned foreign investments in production activities for this year are estimated to reach \$870 million. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT 3 Apr 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

RITHAUDDEEN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO INDIA, KUWAIT

'Fruitful Discussions'

BK041217Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail returned to Kuala Lumpur this evening following a tour of India and Kuwait. He told newsmen he had had fruitful discussions with leaders of both countries, including bilateral relations and international issues.

While in India the minister signed a cultural agreement. He also extended an invitation to Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai to visit Malaysia. He explained Malaysia's desire to explore further the existing cooperation between the two countries, especially in the technical field and other related matters. Both countries would benefit from this.

In Kuwait the foreign minister reiterated Malaysia's support of Arab countries in the west Asia crisis. This included the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Kuwaiti leaders have indicated their willingness to provide more financial aid for Malaysian development programs. He said the amir of Kuwait has accepted an invitation from the yang dipertuan agong [paramount ruler] to visit Malaysia.

Communique on Kuwait Visit

For the Kuwait radio text of the joint communique issued at the end of the visit by Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen to Kuwait, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 5 April Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

RICE IMPORT FROM PRC--The National Paddy and Rice Authority signed a contract with the PRC in Kuala Lumpur on 31 March to supply another 100,000 tons of white rice. The consignment will be delivered during the second half of 1978. This brings the total amount of white rice delivered by China to 200,000 tons so far. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Mar 78 BK]

LNG PLANT--The Petronas petroleum development corporation, Shell and Mitsubishi Corporation signed a joint venture agreement in Kuala Lumpur on 31 March to set up a 2.4 million ringgit liquefied natural gas [LNG] plant in Bintulu, Sarawak. Petronas will have 65 percent equity in the venture. The plant will be capable of delivering 6 million tons of LNG for export in 1978. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Apr 78 BK]

SECURITY IN MALACCA--Malacca's chief police officer Akil Adam said on 31 March that 56 members of the underground communist movement in Malacca State were detained in 1977. He said the crime situation had also improved. Cases of extortion had dropped 50 percent. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Mar 78 BK]

MANILA RALLY BAN, NATIONWIDE POLICE ALERT ANNOUNCED

Marcos Effigy Burned

OWO41219Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 4 Apr (APP)--President Ferdinand Marcos was burned in effigy in the center of Manila tonight while crowds chanted "Marcos puppet" in a massive rally by 15,000 youths and workers 3 days before Philippine elections. The effigy burning was the first such outburst by anti-government protesters in the capital since Mr Marcos proclaimed martial law in September 1972.

The rally, held apparently in support of the opposition "People's Power" Party, was one of the biggest to be held in the current political campaign here preceding next Friday's first Philippine election in nearly 6 years to choose members of a 200-man Interim National Assembly.

Waving red flags and placards reading "Down with martial law," the demonstrators burned the president's effigy on the (?doorsteps) in front of the Manila post office about 2 kms away from the presidential palace. The protesters, (?carrying) bamboo torches, began their rally with simultaneous marches through Manila's streets before converging at Plaza Lawton fronting the post office where a battery of activists denounced Mr Marcos as a Hitler.

'Free, Clean, Honest' Election Promised

OWO41639Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today pledged to the nation a free, clean and honest election on 7 April. The president made this pledge at a rally held by thousands of metro Manila aids [as heard] at the Folk Arts Theater. At the same time the president, in his capacity as acting governor of metro Manila, authorized the increase in the daily wages of metro Manila aids from 10 and 11 pesos to 15 pesos. Our Malacanang reporter Bert Asuke has the rest of that story.

[Begin recording] President Marcos formally charged the opposition party of engaging in a deliberate conspiracy to stop the 7 April Interim Batasang Pambansa elections. Speaking before thousands of metro Manila aids at the Folk Arts Theater, the president said the opposition candidates had resorted to violence and threats against the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidates and were now even talking of possible cheating because of their impending defeat. He cited numerous attempts by the opposition, such as bombing of the KBL headquarters in Paranaque, mauling of KBL helpers and threat to create violence during a meeting [words indistinct] Plaza Miranda.

Despite these, however, the president pledged to the nation clean, free and honest elections. He said the forces of government will be utilized in order that there will be free exercise of the right to vote. Pointing out that there may still be responsible leaders in the opposition, the president called on them to exercise prudence and maturity. We know that they are being tempted to utilize the New People's Army [NPA], the president said, noting that the NPA had suddenly left their lairs in the provinces and were reported to be in metro Manila. However, the president assured that the military and the police have pictures of the NPA people and are keeping close surveillance over them in and around the metropolis.

He said that the president, who is the campaign manager of the KBL, said that in case of any specific allegations of fraud, force or coercion against anyone within his party, all the opposition had to do is to inform him so he could take immediate preventive action or rectify anything wrong done by any officer (or) representative of the KBL. He then called on the leaders of all parties to help unify the people, warning that any trouble would destroy the honor and name of the entire country. [end recording]

Ban Affects Both Parties

OW050525V Hong Kong AFP in English 0512 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 5 Apr (AFP)-- Philippine authorities today banned all political rallies in Manila and a military red alert was declared throughout the country to prevent any bloody incidents before Friday's parliamentary elections.

Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing issued the order cancelling rallies in the capital after President Ferdinand Marcos, whose effigy was burned in a huge anti-government demonstration here last night, warned communist guerrillas had allegedly infiltrated metropolitan Manila supposedly to disrupt the polling. Constabulary (national police) Chief Maj Gen Fidel V. Ramos placed all constabulary and local police on full alert throughout the country to ensure peaceful balloting.

The official 45-day campaign period is to expire at midnight tonight and today was originally set aside by the major political parties for their final "grand rallies" in the city, the center of the electoral fight. Mayor Bagatsing said, however, his office had received telephone calls from unidentified persons threatening violence and they were "too serious to be taken in jest."

The rally ban affected both the government's "New Society Movement" and the opposition "People's Power" Parties which had planned to hold huge rallies here tonight in their bitter fight for the capital's 21 assembly seats. Beaten for spaces in newspapers and on television by the powerful government party machinery, the opposition has been capitalizing instead on public rallies where they have been drawing large spontaneous crowds. The ban has prompted the two parties to hold their final rallies in the suburbs.

Besides cancelling the rallies, Mayor Bagatsing also placed the Manila police force on full alert following six recent bombing attacks, which caused a few injuries, in various places around the capital. A military spokesman said Gen Ramos' separate order for a nationwide alert was a routine precautionary measure to prevent any disruption of the balloting to be held in 72 provinces, 61 cities and 1,400 towns throughout the country. The spokesman said Gen Ramos ordered a "round-the-clock" watch on possible terrorist activity between now and election day. Red alert means all leaves are cancelled and troops not on military duty are confined to barracks.

The Commission on Elections, which is supervising the polls, earlier deputized armed forces and college cadets to take security measures to ensure free and orderly voting. Troopers, however, are banned from moving to within a 500-meter radius of any polling precinct unless requested by poll officials.

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